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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, transmitting a communiqué of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, which met on 19 March 1994 at Harare.

I should appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dawlat HASSAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 March 1994 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué on the situation in South Africa adopted by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa at its tenth ordinary session, held on 19 March 1994 at Harare.

I wish to draw your kind attention particularly to paragraphs 7, 13 and 15 of the communiqué and should be grateful if you would circulate the communiqué as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM

APPENDIX

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Communiqué adopted on 19 March 1994 by the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa

1. The tenth ordinary session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa was held at Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, on 19 March 1994 to review developments in South Africa on the eve of the first ever democratic and non-racial elections in that country.

2. Participating in the Summit were:

Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, current Chairman of OAU, Chairman.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Front-line States, host.

Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Mr. Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, President of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Ato Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia.

Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr. Frederick Chiluba, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Mr. Marcolino Moco, Prime Minister of the Republic of Angola.

Lt. Gen. Oladipo Diya, Chief of General Staff and Vice Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Mr. Benjamin Bounkoulou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation responsible for Francophony of the Republic of Congo.

Mr. Ahmed Djebbar, Minister of Education of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Mr. Ousmane Camara, Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal.

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU.

3. Also participating in the Summit were Mr. Johnson Mlambo, Deputy President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), and Mr. Alfred Nzo, member of the National Executive Council of the African National Congress (ANC). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to South Africa, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, attended the meeting as an observer.

4. The Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General of OAU following his first working visit to South Africa and the extensive discussions he held with all the principal leaders across the political spectrum in the country. It was also briefed on the current situation in South Africa by the Heads of Delegation of ANC and PAC.

5. The Committee recalled the Harare Declaration it adopted during its third session, on 21 August 1989, containing the Principles, the Guidelines to the process of negotiation, and the Programme of Action for the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial State in South Africa.

6. The Committee welcomed the outstanding progress made since its last meeting in the multi-party negotiating process which culminated in the historic agreements to hold the first democratic elections in South Africa on 26, 27 and 28 April 1994 and to establish the transitional structures preparatory to the holding of those elections. The Committee commended all the parties to the peace process for their sense of accommodation that made it possible to arrive at the results thus far achieved.

7. The Committee once again deplored the escalating violence in the country and noted with grave concern recent reports implicating senior members of the South African security forces in the ongoing acts of violence. It demanded that the security forces should not be part of the destabilization process. Rather they should contribute towards the stability of that country. In this context, the Committee called upon the international community to closely monitor the situation. It urged all parties in South Africa to exercise tolerance and to demonstrate a genuine spirit of reconciliation so as to put an end to carnage and to create conditions conducive to the holding of peaceful elections. The Committee accordingly welcomed the decision by PAC unilaterally to suspend the armed struggle on 16 January 1994 and considered this as a contribution towards the holding of free and fair elections in April 1994.

8. In this regard, the Committee commended the Transitional Executive Council and the South African Government for having acted swiftly to defuse the volatile situation in Bophuthatswana. It also urged them to continue to carry out their responsibilities in maintaining law and order, in ensuring free political activity across the length and breadth of the country, and in ensuring that the April elections take place in an atmosphere free from any acts of violence and intimidation.

9. The Committee expressed its support for efforts deployed to bring about national reconciliation in an all-inclusive transition process. While congratulating those leaders and parties participating in the electoral process, including those which only recently joined the process, for their sense of responsibility and their perseverance, it regretted the decision of some parties

to boycott the forthcoming elections. In this regard, the Committee commended the Transitional Executive Council for having acted decisively to bring Bophuthatswana into the electoral process.

10. In this context, the Committee welcomed the recent meeting between ANC President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and urged them to stay the course of dialogue and cooperation not just amongst themselves, but with other political forces so as to put an end to the raging violence in the country and pave the way for the holding of free elections in an atmosphere of peace and security and for the emergence of a new and democratic South Africa.

11. In that connection, the Committee rejected outright and condemned recent threats as well as actual violence from those bent on intimidating and preventing the majority of South Africans from exercising for the first time their inalienable right to choose their leaders and break with the tragic past of the country.

12. The Committee appealed to the sense of patriotism of leaders and parties boycotting, and those threatening to disrupt, the electoral process and urged them to reconsider their positions in order not to deny their people the right to participate in the most crucial transition in the history of South Africa. The Committee further appealed to them to do everything possible to ensure free political activity throughout the country and the holding of the elections in conditions of peace and tranquillity.

13. In this connection, the Committee expressed grave concern at recent statements emanating from the leaders of KwaZulu aimed at fracturing the unity of the country. The Organization of African Unity was for a united South Africa. OAU rejected any and all attempts aimed at dividing the country which constituted a serious threat to peace and stability in South Africa and the region at large. Any such attempts were totally unacceptable. The Committee called upon the South African Government and all the political leaders in South Africa to take the necessary measures to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of South Africa. OAU appealed to the international community to continue to support firmly the democratic process in South Africa and to reject any attempt to fracture the unity and territorial integrity of the country. To this end, the Committee mandated the current Chairman and the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation and to sensitize the international community.

14. The Committee unreservedly affirmed its support for the democratic process and for the unity of South Africa, which would serve and protect the larger interests of all who live in it, regardless of racial, cultural and religious considerations. The Committee looked forward to the emergence of a new and democratic South Africa which would join and strengthen the African family of nations and play its rightful role in the broader comity of nations.

15. The Committee welcomed the participation of the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union and the Commonwealth, in the observation of the elections and urged all the parties in South Africa to extend their full cooperation to the international observers in the execution of their mandate. In this connection, the Committee expressed its appreciation to those

OAU member States that had made a commitment to send observers to the elections and urged those that had not made that commitment to do so.

16. The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation participating at the tenth ordinary session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, on behalf of all the member Sates of the Organization of African Unity, looked forward to welcoming the new South Africa as a member of OAU subsequent to the April 1994 elections and to the formation of a democratic Government.

17. The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation extended their warm gratitude to President Robert G. Mugabe, the Government and people of Zimbabwe for their hospitality and the excellent facilities put at their disposal during the course of the meeting.